FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1881.

Amusements To-Day. bbey's Park Theatre-York's tor. oth's Theatre-Uncle Tun's Cabin. Digne Opera House Olivilla. Donnet/a Museum-II retwar and 7th st. Daly's Theatre- Needer of Fins frond Opera House—Our General Seasor. Haverly's filt. St. Heaster—Erick Haverly's filt Av. Lacater—Erick Maverly's Nibto's Garden—Back Venus. Boster & Blat's Concert Hall-Court Matten Square Theater-Hard Kirks. Machine Square Theoter-disc Airs.
Mahmine Twingle-Menterin
Metropolition Concert H. H.-Petin Statist
Han Fessiol on Disastre he-limited signification
Standard Theoter-Mine First.
Thollie Theoter-Mine First. Phentre Com'que -- Initizet Guarda' Nomine. Tony Puster's Theatre-Validy, Matthew Union Square Theater—The Backer's Daughter. Wallack's Lieu tre—The Gay har. Wallack's Theater—The Ductes.

#### A Dual Conkling in the United States Senute.

Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT is to be elected United States Senator from this State. Mr. CONKLING selected him, and the Republi cans in the Legislature obey Mr. Conk

What will be the effect? We shall have a dual Congling in the Senate-something different from a twoheaded east with one body-a two-bodied CONKLING, with one head, but capable of

easting two votes.

This augure badly for popular rights ROSCOE CONKLING is a fee to the freedom of the press; the leading supporter of the third-term deetrine; and, in our judgment, the most dangerous man who has dwelt in this State since the time of AARON BURR. And now he is to be duplicated, so far as votes go, in the United States Senate!

#### The Volume of Our Circulating Medium. What is the amount of coin and currency

now affoat in the hands of the American people? What is the absolute quantity, and how does it compare with the volume of the circulating medium in other countries? How difficult it is to secure precise and trustworthy information on this subject will appear upon a glance at the last report of the Comptroller of the Currency. It will be manifest on collating the amount of gold coin alleged, on page 11 of that report, to be existent in this country, with the figures quoted from the Director of the Mint on page 35, that there is an error of \$19,000,000 in one or the other statement. Neither should we overlook the fact that the computation by the Director of the Mint is itself to a large extent conjectural. Again, if we compare the amount of national bank notes affirmed on page 11 to be outstanding Nov. 1, 1889, with the aggregate of a list printed on page 27, we find a discrepancy of nearly \$1,800,000. Adopting in each case the low est figures, and remembering the largely hypothetical character of the estimate far alshed by the Director of the Mint, we derive the following statistics from the Comptroller's report: On Nov. 1, 1880, there were outstanding legal-tender notes, representing in round numbers ar aggregate value of \$346,681,000; of national bank notes there were at the same time outstanding \$342,063,000; of gold coin there was supposed to be existing in the country \$444,012,000, and of silver coin \$158,271,000. These figures give an aggregate total of \$1,291,027,000 for the aggregate volume of specie and legal tenders extant in the United States.

But what proportion of this amount is

available for circulation, or, in other words, really passes from hand to hand? To learn this we must ascertain how large a quantity is locked up in treasury and bank reserves. Here again we meet with discrepancies in the Comptroller's report. On page 12, for instance, the amount of gold in the Treasury on Nov. 1, 1880 (or Oct, 1-both dates are given for the same table), is computed at \$135,679,000, while on page 35 it is stated at \$149,725,000. On page 12, also, the total reserves of the national banks, at the same ambiguous date, are said to have comprised, in lawful money (specie and currency), about \$196,000,600; but on page 60, a tabulated schedule of bank re serves on Oct. 1, 1830, shows an aggregate o \$323,000,000. Accepting the highest figures in each of these two cases of discrepance (because there is an obvious motive for overstating the amount applicable to circulation), we obtain the following results: There were, on Nov. 1, 1880, stored up in the vaults of the Treasury and of national and State banks, gold coin and bullion amounting to \$260,678,000, leaving in the hands of the people, not upward of \$200,000,000 insistated in the report), but less than \$181,000,000 in gold coin. At the same period the quantity of silver coin and bullion held in the Treas ury and the banks was a little more than \$31,009,000 in the white metal, which would leave less than \$74,000,000 for the general uses of the community. Of paper money (Treasury and bank notes) there were locked up at the same date in the Treasury nearly \$27,000,000; in State and savings banks, nearly \$43,000,000; and if we adopt the figures on page 60, upward of \$213,000,000 in the national banks, leaving, not \$534,000,000 (as alleged in the report), but, in round num bers, about \$405,000.000 really current in the shape of paper money. Deduct the sum of the reserves from the whole amount of coin and currency said to exist in the country, and we have, not some \$808,000,000 (as asserted by the Comptroller, but about \$661,060,060, for the whole stock of lawful money (including both notes and specie) ac tually available for purposes of circulation We should mention, however, that silver certificates, representing a total value of \$18,615,000, which were in circulation on Nov. 1, 1889, are not included in our or the Comptroller's estimates.

ing figures and the Comptroller's, a differonce amounting to nearly one hundred and lifty millions, is mainly due to his affirming, as we have said, on page 12, that the co bined coin and currency reserves of the national banks amount to less than \$105, \$00,000, while in the tabulated statement of page 60 they are shown to reach \$323,000,000 It may be rejoined that a large part of the latter total is due from agents in New York and other so-called "reserve cities," but not yet turned into the bank vaults. But if it be due, and matte to be called in at any moment, it cannot be deemed available for general circulation, and should properly be classified, as we have done, and as on page to the Comptroller himself has classed it, namely, with the bank reserves. Moreover, if the sums due from agents are not properly so classed, then the banks did not have the amount of reserve required by law. Apropos of the errors and discrepancies above noted, we advise the Comptroller to look somewhat sharply after the subordinates who are paid for compiling reports though there is, to be sure, a sort of method

available as a circulating medium for a population of lifty millions as well nigh

\$150,000,000 larger than it really is. Let us see now how the volume of our circulating medium compares with that posessed by other countries. On Nov. 17, the entire circulation of bank notes in the United Kingdom, including the issues of the Bank of England, of private and joint stock, as well as of Scotch and Irish as Mr. Thousen says, people have come to banks, was upward of \$218,600,000. How much coin was circulating at the same date we do not know, but the aggregate stock of bullion held by the Bank of England and by Scotch and Irish banks was about \$173,-000,000. If we could for an instant suppose the ratio between the amount of speele circulating and the amount reserved to be the same as that computed for the United States in the Comptreller's report-the ratio, namely, of 25 to 34 there should be something in the neighborhood of \$125,000,000 in coin circulating in the United Kingdom. There is no doubt, however, that this is very far below the amount of metal circulating in that country. If we should necept the analogy of France, we should infer that many times the amount of its coln reserves would be required for currency purposes in

the United Kingdom; indeed, the quantity specie required in trade should than in France, because although the banks of Ireland and Scotland, like the Bank of France, issue notes of the value of \$5, the Bank of England, which puts forth the bulk of the paper currency, issues none of less than \$25. As regards Germany, we only know that at a recent date the circulation of its imperial bank was about \$200,000,000; but as this institution issues no notes of a less denomination than \$7.50, the necessity of a very large amount of coin for circulation is, in this case, also obvious, Leaving, however, these two countries

where we have to deal largely with inference, we come to France, as to which our information is more exhaustive. We find facts and approximative estimates set forth, partly in the Comptroller's report and partly in a recent speech of the Finance Minister, which was given in the Courrier des Etats Unis for Dec. 20, 1889. The circulation of the Bank of France on Nov. 4, 1890, was, it seems, nearly \$474,000,000. So much for the paper money obtainable by the French people. Now, as to the specie, M. MAGNIN affirmed that of gold alone, although on Dec. 2 the reserves of that metal had fallen in the bank vaults below \$108,000,000, there were at least a billion dolars extant in the country, the presumption being that the greater part of this was in circulation. As to silver, it appears that on Nov. 4 the bank reserve included nearly \$250,000,000 in this metal; and that a much arger amount is affoat must be inferred rom the fact that the smallest notes issued by the bank are for 20 francs, and that of these only \$2,000,000 worth had been put forth at a recent date. It results from these statistics that in France the paper currenew alone is equivalent to more than twothirds of our whole circulating medium, and that if the amount of specie current in that country be borne in mind, we must assume that the French people have at least double, and probably treble, our quantity of lawful money available for the purposes of distribution and of trade. Such are the monetary facilities of a country comprising less than 38,000,000 inhabitants, compared with the circulating material of the United States, whose population surpasses 50,000,000. It should, however, be borne in mind that French neonle make little of no use of checks outside of mercantile business. Here, on the other hand, and in England, all sorts of people keep bank accounts and pay their bills by checks. This makes a great difference, undoubtedly, in the amount of carrency required, but precisely how much

re have no means of estimating. We do not propose at this time to suggest any deductions from these significant statistics. For the moment we have merely aimed at obtaining data as nearly exact as weethly and those passyage me tested by the references given.

# A Notable Journey in Africa.

One of the most remarkable of recent journeys in Central Africa was described in paper lately read in London before the Royal Geographical Society.

We may well doubt whether there will hereafter be any famous explorers of Africa. The great mountains, lakes, and rivers of a continent can be discovered only once... There is no reason to believe that any important natural feature of Africa new remains wholly unknown to the outside world. We probably have much to learn in African geography which will be interesting, but hardly much that will seem wonderful. Heroes as many of them were, it is nevertheless true that the long line of explorers extending from the time of Barca to the time of LIVINGSTONE owe no small part of their distinction to the fact that when they travelled in Africa there was still some thing important left to be discovered.

Although present and future explorers of Africa, therefore, are not likely to neguine permanent distinction, the Royal Geo graphical Society's recent East African expedition has shown that there is still much valuable and important work left for their to do. This expedition set out from Zanzibar in May, 1879, under command of Mr. Kelth Johnston, a scientific geographer of high qualifications for the work, to explore the unknown route from the coast to the norti end of Lake Nyassa, and also the equally unexplored country lying between the north end of Lake Nyassa and the south ern extremity of the Tanganyika Lake Mr. Kerrii Johnston died almost at the outset of the journey. The command de volved upon his only European companion Mr. Joseph Thomson, a young Scotch good ogist only twenty-two years old. This youth did not falter where many an older The signal difference between our concludman would have turned back disheartened For the first time in my life," he says and in the heart of Africa, I looked upor death?" and yet he bravely resolved to carry out the purpose of his lost leader He went on, with his one hundred and lift; ducky followers, through heat and cold often prostrated by disease, and always exposed to danger; he accomplished the task assigned to the expedition by the Royal Geographical Society; and he brought all his men back to the coast from which they started without the loss of a life and without firing a gun to attack others or defend

In courage, in tenacity of purpose, in wis dom of dealing with the natives, and in the successful attainment of the objects of his journey, this young Scotchman has not been surpassed among African explorers The only reason why he will not rank among the foremost is that the expedition was in its nature comparatively a minor undertaking, as must now be the case with all explorations in Africa. But in one respect, and without regard to the difficulties and dangers overcome, the rein blunders whose collective outcome is to | suits of his journey are exceptionally imrepresent the volume of coin and currency | portant. They easile us to form an ac-

curate and trustworthy idea of the material resources of Central Africa.

For many years, and especially in recent years, the lake regions of that continent have been described by travellers as one of the most promising fields in the world for European commerce and industry. Reports of this kind, extelling the potential wealth of the interior, have been so common that, believe that Central Africa is extremely rich, and look upon it as the El Dorado of the future. He looked upon it. however, with the eye of a trained scientific observer. The principal characteristic of the considerable area which he explored was "lis utter barrenness and the absence of anything worth trading for." He tells us that nowhere did he see a single motal which a white man would for a moment look at as a profitable speculation; that there is little more than fron enough to supply the simple wants of the natives; and that he saw no coal nor any indications of coal in the wide extent of country embraced by the routes of the ex-

The truth is that the supposed natural wealth of Central Africa has no actual existence. The East African expedition has done great good by bringing this fact to the knowledge of the civilized world. The clear and positive evidence which it affords be relatively greater in Great Britain on the subject will tend to prevent waste of money, waste of effort, and waste of life in enterprises which would certainly prove futile in such a field.

#### The Remarkable Activity in Railroad Building.

Last year was the most remarkable in the history of the American railway business. The earnings of the roads were much greater than ever before; nearly all the lines west of the Mississippi River were brought to gether under connected systems; while the increase in the mileage was larger than in any previous year except 1872. Then our excessive rallway construction was followed by the financial crash of 1873, from which it took the country years to recover.

The Financial Chronicle published at the beginning of December a table of the gross earnings of forty-three railroads for the eleven months of 1830, compared with those for the corresponding period of 1879. The figures for 1830 were \$180,600,789, against \$143,840,029 for 1879; a gain of \$36,820,600, or nearly one-quarter.

In 1879 the business of railread construction, which since 1872 had received a serious check, showed great comparative activity. The total number of miles of road built reached 4.721, or more than double the average of the previous five years.

It was this increase of railroad building, accompanied by a vast augmentation of traffic owing to the great harvest, that revived the drooping spirits of the iron manufacturers. Besides the rails needed for the mileage added, repairs were everywhere necessary to meet the accumulating business. Our production of pig fron was accordingly greater than that of the year before by about half a million tons; and it found a market at largely increased prices. The production even exceeded that of 1873, the previous year of largest supply, by nearly a quarter of a million of tons. We manufactured of iron and steel mils nearly the same amount in excess of the production of 1872, the year when railroad building became almost a mania. Their importation, which had dropped off altogether in 1878, rose to 60,000 tons, while of all kinds of fron and steel we imported about half a million tons, against about a fifth of that amount in 1878.

But the activity in railroad building in 1879 was far exceeded by that of last year. The addition to the railway mileage of the United States for 1889 was, according to a table compiled by the Railway Age, 7,207 miles; an increase over 1879 of 2,486 miles. The number of miles added in 1872 was about the same, 7,340.

The effect of this increase on the iron trade was of course very marked. The production of pig iron rose from about two and three-quarter millions in 1879 to between three and a quarter and three and a half millions in 1880; and our importation of pig iron was about 700,000 tons. We produced 1,200,000 tons of rails, and imported about 275,999 tons. The new roads took about a million tons of iron and steel, and there was besides an enormous consumption for repairs to the roads and rolling stock of the lines already existing. As a consequence, the iron trade has had the busiest year it has ever known.

Of the 7,207 miles of railroad built in 1880 more than one-half, or 3,353 miles, were laid in the States and Territories west of the Mississippi. The rapidity with which railroad construction is going on in that portion of the Union presages a still greater increase in its population during the next ten years than the census shows for the last fecade. Already in the region west of the Mississippi considerably more than a fifth of the population of the country is gathered, whereas in 1950 the proportion was only about a tenth

The promise is that the railroad construction during the present year will be even

### larger than that for 1880. Let It Go Through.

The plan of extending Madison avenue from Twenty-third street in a direct line toward the south until it strikes Broadway has been revived, and is discussed in various

It is an excellent plan. The thoroughfares in that neighborhood are now exceedingly crowded, and the proposed change will do much to relieve them. Compared with the value of the improvement, the expense will be very small. The avenue should be cut through.

#### A Good Opening for Ambitions Young Men.

Young men who are ambitious to nequire fistinction in the public service of their State and their country could hardly ask for a more promising opportunity than now offers itself to reorganizing and populariz ing the Democratic party.

The freedom of the press; absolute equalty before the law; no privileged classes; no fixed tenure in the great multitude o accutive offices; economy in all public exenditures; but little government of any kind, and that the purest and best; these are doctrines which in themselves are cal-

ulated to inspire eloquence and enthusiasm. Most of the professional and business oung mon who have recently come upon the stage of active business life have unreflectingly joined the Republican party because that was profiningntly the patriotic party during the war.

But they forget that since the war the Republican party has grown fat and corrupt on the spoils of office; that it now staggers under the domoralizing influence of long and continuous possession of power; and that it has shifted the grounds on which it rests from high principle to low expediency.

The best opening for a young man to renfor real service to his country and at the | one year.

same time to gratify a lofty personal ambition now lies in the Regenerated Free and Equal Democratic Party!

The Nation objects to the appointment of Mr. BLAINE to be Secretary of State, as follows: " Mr. Bi.aren is not free from reproach. Mr. Ganrieto against him in connection with his railroad aperations while in Congress, except that the committee which heard them had 're hel brigsdiers' in it. To the conrection—the miserable contession—in one of his letters, that be used his authority as Speaker to bein speculators to getting a bill through the House, and then closined its ward for it, he has never aftempted any answer at all."

Considering that the Nation supported GARfor President when his record was ina: ly worse than BLAINE's, it is difficult to understand why it should now make a fusa over the appointment of the purer man of the two to the comparatively unimportant office of Secretary of State. Perhaps the Nation would have thought better of Mr. BLAINE II, instead of making no answer at all, he had gone before the committee and denied the truth under oath

There are a good many politicians in Al bany just now who would thank anybody to tell them whether they are afoot or on horseback. They will be able to find out for themselves early in next week.

How the people of this State would have stared had they seen SILAS WEIGHT and WIL-LIAM H. SEWARD, quartered for two weeks at a hotel in Albany, buttonholing members of the Legislature, and begging their votes for Senator in Congress, while all this time a power fut lobby was bellowing at their beels, and the regular business of the session was brought to a dead stand.

If anything happens presently to the Rev Dr. Van Dike and sundry other Brooklys Presbyters, they will not be able to say that they did not have fair warning. The Rev. Dr SPEAR reminds them that malicious defarration s an indictable offence, and significantly remarks that, "unless there is a speedy pause in this sort of business," it will become a grave question for the Rev. Dr. TALMAGE'S deter minution whether his best course may not be to haul up his defamers in the socular courts, and have it out with them there.

Broken rails are now playing a great part n railway slaughters, as they are went to do in he winter season. But the nic of satisfactors and final explanation with which the words broken rail are uttored, to account for an acci dent, is not reassuring. Nobody feels that the subject of responsibility has been exhausted when a disaster is traced to a broken bridge Why did the rail break? Could it have been of better material? Would more careful or more recent testing have shown that it was liable to break? These questions and such as these are in order; and the announcement of a broken rail ought to be the beginning instead of the end of public inquiry.

The King of New Calabar and his bostile cussal, Will. Buaid, are at war again, as they were a year or two ago. Will Braid, after a sharp battle, has captured Awffa. The British detest the business, because it interferes with the trade in oil; save for that, they perliaps would not mind the terrible losses said to have local habit of feasting, after a great buttle, on the bodies of the captives.

The Rev. Dr. McCosn of Princeton takes a more hopeful view of things than some of his brethren. He is not alarmed by the presence of agnosticism, materialism, and pessimism. In recent Monday fecture at Boston he bade the doubting Down-East saints take fresh courage. The time for reaction has come," he said. We are at the darkest hour. I am looking for the sun to rise."

It is yet to be proved that a majority of the people of Connecticut are convinced the time has come for abolishing the town as the political unit-the fountain-head of delegated outhority. Undoubtedly it is an anomaly that Hartland, with its 643 inhabitants, should have as many votes in the lower House of the General Assembly as New Haven, with its 62,862 inhabftants; but this anomalous system has, on the whole, worked well; and Dr. LEONAED BACON is only one out of many thousands of Connecticut Yankees who would be sorry to see it go by the board. But there is no reason, logical or sentimental, why the Senate of Connecticut should not be made, what it was intended to be, as purely popular and representative a body as the House at Washington.

The Madison street tenement house fire, with which the year opened, came twenty-one years, to a day, after the Division street tene ment fire, when six lives were lost in the flamos; and this Division street fire was followed, just a month later, by the Lim street fire, when twentythan two months later still came the Forty-fifth street fire, in which ten lives were lost.

Every now and then some orthodox news paper points with an appearance of pious exul-tation to the fact that New England Unitarianism is no longer making any converts to speak of. The implication is that Unitarianism, as a working religion, is a failure.

But What, then, are we to think of orthodox New England Congregationalism? From figures published in the Christian Micror, it ap pears that of ten financially prosperous Congregational churches in the State of Maine three did not receive a single new member last year, five received one new member spiece, one received three new members, and the tenth church received four. That is to say, these ten churches, with educated and elequent pasters. with the approved machinery of Sunday preaching. Sunday schools, prayer meetings, and pasoral visitations, with an aggregate membership of 2,226, have only twelve new members to show for the work of twelve months. At this rate the Independent estimates that religion-we take it to mean the orthodox Congregational varietywill become extinct in these Maine communities in two generations.

Here is a state of things that might well have more serious consideration than it has yet reenived at the hands of the Assemblies, Confer ences, Synods, Councils, Presbyteries, and preachers' Monday meetings.

The adventures of the intropid Russian explorer, Col. Phoneyalong, in the frontiers of hina and Tibet, promise to furnish the most interesting contributions to geography since the days of Dr. LIVINGSTONE. Only meagre accounts of his explorations have been received at long intervals, but enough has been told to make every reader impatient for the complete narrative. The map makers will be likely to have work enough before Col. PREHEVALSKY gets through. They will have to straighten out the big bend that they now give to the great Chinese river Hoang-Ho, and revise their tharts of the mountain ranges near the horders of the Figwary Kungdom. The Russian travelfound snow-capped mountains along the river so steep and lofts that he concluded he uld not cross thum. A kind of glory has departed from Asia since the announcement that Mount Hercules in New Guinea overlops the highest of the Himalayas, and morely for the sake of the fitness of things, it is to be hoped that Col. Pastinval av will find some peak lofty enough to win back the precedence for the greatest of the continents. Notedy trkes to have an out-of-the-war island like New Guinea possess the culminating point of the globe.

In the Senate vestorday Mr. INGALLS did not mention CHOCKENSING CREAKELL by name. privilege as the trick of a machine politician and Mr. Lonan's resolution for the restoration of the franking privilege was referred to the Committee on Post Offices. In the House an amendment to the Funding bil was adopted, providing for the issue of \$100,000,000 of three per cent bonds, running ten years and redeemable after five, and \$300,000,000 of three per cent. Treasury cortificates, running ten years and redeemable after THE STALWARTS ANXIOUS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- The Stalwarts are greatly exercised about the composition of Gar-field's Cabinet. Thus far their advice has not been asked, and their wishes have not been consulted on this subject, nor, indeed, upon any other relating to the new Administration. They feel this neglect the more keenly because it is an open secret that rivals have been taken into confidence and treated with exceptional favor at Mentor.

Grant, Conkling, Logan, Carpenter, and thers of that set do not conceal their ignorance of Garfield's intentions or plans. Unpleasant as this confession must be, more than two months after the election, they are forced to make it, because the plain truth cannot be hidden from public view. Seven weeks hence the Cabinet will be sent to the Senate for confirmation, and yet the men who made it possible for Garfield to exercise this power are wholly in the dark as to his programme of policy.

Their organs strive to make the most of an awkward predicament by accepting a situation the very reverse of agreeable, and basing upon it a demand for recognition. One of them, which is regarded as a special exponent of the views of Mr. Conkling, says:

If the State Department should go to the leader of the great element which follows Mr. Maine, it would seem but natural that the Treasury Department, next in imortance, should seek out some able and trusted man or those who desired to honor Gen. Grant. . Less than this will beget disappointment and heart burnings dangerous to the party.

Stripped of its fine phrases, this notice plainly means that as Mr. Blaine is to get the Department of State, Mr. Conkling should be allowed to name the Secretary of the Treasury. Nothine "less" will satisfy the Senator from New York. If he is denied that privilege, it "will beget disappointment and heartburnings dangerous to the party."

All the talk about the Navy Department or the Post Office, as a satisfactory sop to the thirdtermers, is mere leather and pruncile. They want power and patronage to maintain machine role, and to reward the faithful "workers." More compliments have no value in their eyes. They mean business all the time.

Garfield has been slow to take this bint from the Stalwart organs. He has given no sign of obedience to the suggestion. And unless be banges his mind, it will not be adopted. In that event we shall see what we shall see Garfield long ago expressed the opinion that the Treasury ought not to go to New York where the great Custom House is located, and where all the vast financial operations are carried on. He thought these mighty interests should be separated, and the Secretary should be chosen from the West, to represent the growth and the energy of the country.

The Stalwarts seem to admit the force of this enson, for they do not stickle absolutely for the ocality. They would, of course, prefer a New Yorker, but if he cannot be had, then they want to name the Western man, who will obey the orders of Mr. Conkling and administer the department according to his peculiar views,

Will Mr. Garfield make this concession, or will be try to put the Stalwarts off with less than they demand? That is the question at this time. When Mr. Lincoln was making up his Cabinet in 1861 he gave Mr. Seward and Mr. been inflicted on both sides, nor the unpleasant | Chase the two first places to offset each other as rivais, and thus practically cleared the way for himself in the succession. Mr. Conkling does not desire to leave the Senate, and therefore even if he could have the Treasury, it would not be practicable to repeat the tactics of Mr. Linola by playing him off against Mr. Blaine.

With all his desire to delay a decision and to evade the responsibility of confronting the demand of the Stalwarts, Mr. Garfield must soon make up his mind to give them, or to refuse them, the Treasury. Upon that point the future of the next Administration may turn, for it can not fail in any event to bring on a serious col lision between the opposing forces of the Republican party. The anti-third-termers will revolt scouer or later if Mr. Conkling be gratified. And if the request is rejected, Mr. Conkling will make war to the knife.

#### Shall Such a Man be its President? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

moral inscriptility of the men who proposed to make Wm. H. Vanderbilt President of our International World's Pair exhibition is amazing. Under such a head the wierprise would deserve to rot and perish This richest man in the world has just come out of a Wall street stock robbery, which he largely engineered with unilions of profit, and in which, according to the estimony of the oldest brokers, the public has last me noney than in any "scoop" ever made in the street. The change of ownership in the stock ledger of the West rn Umon Company in one month, effected by this may idled States. Goold has run away to Mexico on a seem ing scheme of new conquest, but in reality to avoid a torm of indignation. His partner in the Western Unit work to honor him with the Presidency of the exhibition

of the nation's process in the industrial arts. The surrestion is incurrent. The nation and its exhibi-tion would be dishenored by such a Presidency. Indeed, the exhibition itself would break down under it. SQUARE DEALER.

# The Corporation Attorney's Office

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The article neerning the office of Public Administrator attracted ny attention this morning, and the suggestion that the islature ought to investigate this office is a very time

and proper one.
I also agree with The Sun that the duties of the Public Administrator, which cost the city over SECEL a year, could be performed by one of the dozen assistants or lerks of the Corporation Counsel's office. I find the same (ault with the Corporation Attorney)

ffice, which costs the city about \$12,000 a year.
The duties of Mr. Bord (who draws the needest, sum of So (ke) annually and his assistants might early to the horned by one of the clerks of the Corporation Connect office by Mr. Boyel's return to the Countrieller, the pen alies collegeed by this for vice-time of exportable truth and the college of his his for vice-time of exportable next, known. allies esthered by him for violation of exporati names during the month of Iwacanber are as foll Amount esthered Less divients ments

Amount returned \$120 It would be interesting to know what the \$415 wesers 110c.

It of reform that could be instituted by the Legislato have Mr. Sufficient earth his \$5,000 km/Mr. Lovid (nor sallary in their practice, sed not from city which should be almostical.

Jams 1. Wason, 200 Work Twenty-third street.

# Prosperous France.

From the Perimum.

It is a fact, proved by the irrefutable festinony of figures, that the year 1000 has in France gone o sleep on a bed of millions before variabling forever. It licit. In France, up to Dec. 15, the excess above the stimated proceeds of the direct and indirect taxes in cleven months and a hold of the year minemited to 107,237,550 tranes. This is a phenomenon without prece-tent, and shows the ascending course of the public for tune and its couldence in the republic. When the tages are readily raid into the coffers of the State, and when the indirect bixes heading absorbant resources, it is a proof that the nation has many and that interris limited slang. As regards this latter point, Mr. Paul Leron Benulies has recently published an important work trains to slow that the serial question of which we have so much is tree vine tirel at its on a second. According to Mr. Leivy Branien, provided the eco-

nomic planomen supervio course of development he po arrested by material or levislative interference. arrive little by little of the gradual extinction of pauper, ion. In a word, during the last 6fty years there has taken place in the general distribution of wealth in Eutope such an execution that "the rich are becoming less rich and the poor less poor." Mr. Lercy Beaulieu, who is no nowice in these questions, has demonstrated this consuming train by facts and figures. He has furthermore demolished a number of pretended laws act forth with much parady by Marthus, Turgut, Adam Smith, and ther recommists, untakes the Maithusian theory that the reduction of auties to see there are a less rapidly than that f. his that, Mr. Lexon Brandis a shows that that the globe is r of over-population, and that the prediction of too creases so rapidly that there is a manifest tendency to decine in the prices of providing. The more and more reside fall in the cate of interest intervenes in its two one invitability element in the levelling of nortal classes As to the question of salaries, Mr. Leror Beautien show cal they are continually rising, while the ineq ones and of the meaning derived from them is duity grailemi

# Cotton and Rice Crops Damaged.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 13. - The News and Course thickes a summary of reports received from all parts the state, showing great descare to the cutton and rice crops from the pretracted wet weather. It estimates that of the cotton ungicked in December tolly one-full has open box, while the rest has been mined damaged in quality. On the Sea Islands the crop is retting in the helds. The ree harvest, owing mainly to the rainy weather, is one of the most untortunate on record.

## ANOTHER CREMATION.

The Body of a Prominent Pennsylvania Potter

in Dr. Lemoyne's Furnace. WASHINGTON, Pa., Jan. 13,-The ninth creintion in the Lemoyne furnace took place here to-day. The remains of James Hamilton were brought into town last night in a sieigh from Greensboro, Greens County, Pa., accompanied by Mrs. S. H. McCroody, Misses Sallie Johnson and Mary Long, and Mesars, James Johnson John Rumble, and Minors Knox. The fires in the furnace were lighted last evening by John L. Dye, who has had charge of every body cremated. This morning at Bo'clock the retort had become sufficiently het. The remains had been previously interred, and the coffin was placed in the retort without being opened. The crema-

In the refort without being opened. The cremation was an entire success.

Mr. Hamilton was an advocate of cremation, and requested before his death that his body be disposed of in that way. A few days ago his bon came here and made the nocessary strangements. The dead man was a man about 37 years of age. He was a stonewere potter by occupation, and was the senior pariner of a very extensive pottery in Greensboro. He was First Lieutenant of Company E. Fourteen Pennsylvania Cavalry, during the Hunter raid.

CHORPENNING CRESWELL'S REFORM. A Republican Senator Referring to him as a

Machine Politicia

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- When Chorpenning Creawell took charge of the Post Office Department he thought it would be a good thing to put on the cloak of a reformer. He began an agitation for the abolition of the franking privilege. opened petitions for signature in every Post Office, and as there was just then a party demand for reform measures that would not af-fect the White House Ring, the abelition was fect the White House Ring, the abolition was made a plank of the Republican platform of 1872. Now the hands of Republicans clutch flercely at Cherpenning Creawell's one scant reform vestment to tear if from him. No name is mentioned, but the Senate notes and enjoys the blows at him. Logan's joint resolution for the restoration of the franking privilege was up again in the Senate to-day. During the discussion logalls (Rep., Ran.) said that the franking privilege had been abolished in obedience to the dictates of a machine politician who happened to be at the head of one of the departments, under whose direction the Postmastera throughout the country had gotten up and sent to Concress thousands of petitions to create the impression that there was some trameadous popular opposition to the franking privilege.

The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Post Offices.

#### The Control of Normal Schools,

Synacusu, Jan. 12 .- An important decision has been rendered by Judge Martin of the Supreme Court, in regard to the controlling power in the manage ment of State normal schools. The contest arose in Corland County. The State Superintendent of Public Instruthen claimed the right to appear the principal of the nor-mal school in that county. The local Board of Managers in Cortland also claimed that right. Each party appoint-

ed a principal of the school. The two teachers came into collision, and a sinerp controversy ensited. The intervention of Attorney-General Ward was in-wished, and he gave an able opinion in favor of the right laimed by the State Superintendent. The Cortland Board set this opinion at mangist, and tornest out the ap-pointee of the Superintendent and put their man in. The Attorney General upplied to the Court for a mandamus requiring the local Board to install the teacher appointed by the State Superintendent. After a full hear-ing the Court has delivered an elaborate openion, confirm-ing the value of the Attorney-General, and granting his pplication for a mandamus.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some live or fourteen years ago the buoys were kept in ch better condition than they have been since. It old times the buoys were taken up and spare placed is their stead every fall. Then there was no trouble. It is supposed that the buoys are placed for the use of strancers, and not altogether for the use of the pilots. A plic that knows his business cares nothing for buoys. A stranger that comes into portfinds the iron buoys seat tered all over the bay. He finds iron buoys, spar moys, some in one place, some in another. Any one knows that a gaz buoy busks a better mark in wanter than an item of the place is a spar buoy busks a better mark in wanter than an item of the place in ared all over the bay. He finds from buoys, spar buoys

Vanderbilt Cutting it Too Thick.

TO THE EDSTON OF THE SUN-Sir: There is of the best houses in the Stock Exchange against Mr. Van-derbill for the double desimal by which their customers have been deliberately robbed of their money in Western Naw semmy, Jan. 12.

# Praudulent Changes in Assessments.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.-Through accident the county Clerk to-day discovered that changes had been mide in the town assessments after they had been pass d upon by the County Beard. In one case a valuation \$18,000 was reduced to \$10,000, and in a few in stricken out. The total valuation of \$84,000 had been reduced to \$80,500, thereby reducing the taxes thereon from over \$4,000 to about \$2,000. The assessment of reduced to \$40,500, thereby reducing the larges thereby from over \$4,000 for about \$2,500. The assissments of such well-known from sail F. Nortis at the, wholesaid pwellers; Helion & Hidreth, turnisare desiers, and Lay & Hooth, packers had been thus degang tampered with. These forms dray ans knowledge of the matter, \$5,500 m large through a superior of the matter, the superior of the matter, the superior of the matter, \$100 m large through the through the superior with an outside, who has taken a fee for getting the reductions.

# Watching the Scuatorial Contest.

More than a score of high-salaried Federal and local efficials have gone from tins city to be present at the Senstorial contest in Albany. Among them are Jacob Patterson, who draws \$8,000 a year as a Police Jacob Fatterson, Who draws 28,000 a year as a Police dustice. Desight Lawrence, who is said \$5,000 a year to not as Superintendent of farther minite in the Fost Officer from the Tayn, who receives a salary of \$5,000 or more from the office of Funtal States Marshal; Charles of Linttle States Marshal; Charles alone to the control Special Sessons, at \$6,000 a year, Mohn J. O'Brien, Chief of the furrent of Elections, at \$5,000 a year, Mohn J. O'Brien, Chief of the furrent of Elections, at \$5,000 a year, Mohn J. O'Brien, Chief of the furrent of Elections, secretary at the Challen Home, at \$5,000 a year.

Judge Donohue yesterday, upon petition of a rajority of the stockholders of the Open Board of Stock rokers' Building Company, granted an order requiries ill parties interested to show cause on April 11, betor B. C. Chetwood, why the company should not be di-

Troubles of the Open Board Building Co.

b. C. Cactwood, why the company should not be dis-olved and a receiver appointed. The company was or ramized in March lest to jurchase a site for the Open Board of Divolves, the imembers to be also members at the last named corporation. A building was purchased of Geo. W. Mctlenn, at 42 Bread street, for \$45,050 a diver, with a mortrage for \$30,000. The dissolution is countilized to the them board have paid no rest, and have tailed to pay subsern tions for stock. The Late District Attorney Phelps's Estate Mary C. Pholps, eldest child of the late Penna. min K. Phelps and Hannah M. Phelps, has been made administrative of the against of the relation of the against of the relation of the against of the relation of the period of the relation of the period of the relation of the period of the relation of the decembers, Kary C. Phelps, and Anna K. Phelps.

Hartford's Postmaster Fight. HARTFORD, Jan. 13.—A despatch received here mays that probably the Hartford Post office matter will be before the Catinet in Washington to morrow. Nothing in politics for years has so actived political and their meas circles here.

#### Gen. Haves to Gen. Goff. Young gentleman, I hand to you.

To meet my expectation. That little will be glerious fun-

War ship or any kind upon The raging wild Kanawha The time is short that you will have To air new-funcied notions Or stress and guns and satiors brave.

The navy's sist you came can learn, Its length and breadth and thickness Nor at a troise can take your turn, Succembing to sea sickness.

Blue you will nobly tule the wave. Your youthful mond to tetter The navy well range h would fare.

And millions of our period cars . Softeing at all about you, Yet. Brother G. if. you are to me A stort of previous out

Ant something gladies I can sea. In this, your brief appointment. You represent, I may haveme. The thought that led me to exhume The Walush Navigator.

rio en dear Goff, but do take care To shun the bounding billow, So that bereafter you may wear Right gracefully the willow

## BUNBEAMS.

-A woman who had stolen a small quan-

tity of tobacco, at Alexandria, Va., received thirty mina lashes on her barn back. -The bark Horace Scudder, which had

been given up for lost, arrived in Buston last week. after a stormy voyage of 100 days from the west coust of Africa. -There is no truth in the statement that

Mr. E. Jenkins, the author of "Ginn's Baby," with settle in Canada as easter of a new dutly newspaper in Montreal, Menotti Garibaldi has offered his services, together with two legions of Maribaldian volunteers and 50,000 Charsepot rifles, to Greece in ease of way

with Turkey. -A Hancock and English banner in tatters still hangs from the liberty pole at Charlotlesville Ya. No one will hauf it down, and the purpose is to let it

float for four years. -Mr. Budgett, a well-known merchant in Bristol, Engined, is colorazing a large property be pos-sesses to the south of Lake Superior with emigramations

the neighborhood of Bristol. -M. D. Conway writes from London that Postish tadies at news at dress in much better taste than

their American consins. Their tellets are not so loud now, and in elegance eclipse these of the Parlama. -The nuns living in religious communities in Italy have suffered greatly from paverty since their convents and possessions were confiscated. Last

ar Lee XIII. afforded them what little aid he could.

The life of a submarine telegraph cable shown by experience to be from ten to twelve years If a cable breaks in deep water siter it is ten years o sge, to cannot be lifted for repairs, as it will beak of its weight-a fatal difficulty, and for which there seems to be no practicable remedy.

-A leading oculist of Boston is reported as saying that he has more patients from the Law School at Cambridge than from any other source. It must not be supposed from this that the young men mare their eyes by excessive application. The bad ventilation and gar-heated air of the lecture rooms cause the trembe -The total number of paupers in London

on the last day of the third week in December was 92 peof whom 51,366 were in workhouses, and \$1,700 a ceived outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponing week in 1870, these figures show a decrease of shoot but as compared with 1878 and 1877, they show an increase of 0,001 and 0.005 respectively.

The new pieces produced at the different

theatres in Paris in the course of the past year make an a total of 254 acts, exclusive of operas and operaties, which comprise thirty-five acts. The Thintre Francais has brought out only two pieces, each of dye acts, nam "Daniel Rochat" and "Garin." The Odeon and the pleville, on the other hand, have produced seventeen and twenty-one acts respectively.

-To judge from the number of empty houses in the city of Berlin, that so-called centre of thought and netivity is yearly offering fewer attractions as a place of residence. In 1871 1,500 dwellings were weart, in 1872 1,775, in 1870 6 529, in 1877 10,200, one in 1878 21,000. Since then the city has apparently had a little tuniness boom, and there has been a slight indust constation: but still over 15,000 houses want tonauts -Compressed peat in London, and, indeed,

nalmost all the towns of considerable size throughous freat British, is rapidly coming into use. On one of the most important railrend lines, too, compressed jest has for some time past been used, and with entire satisfa-tion, the fact appearing, from the engineer's report, that swenty-one pomets of peat will raise steam for a mile of transit, while the number of pounds of coal required to do the same work is twenty-nix. Its cost is less that one-hair that or coal -Not since the death, in 1850, of Dr. Routh

of Mandalen College, who remembered having seen Samuel Johnson mounting the stairs to his rooms in Pembroke, and who had talked with those who had seen Charles IL playing with his down in Christehurch Walks, has any head of a college in Oxford died at his post at so advanced an age as Dr. Marsham. The late Warden of Merton took his degree two years before Mr. Gladatone was born, and was already in the effice he has just vacated by death when the present Premier was an undergraduate at Christehurch. -An inhabitant of Cabacciras City, Bra-

zil, named Josephim Marreiro, and his wife Juanita, ggod respectively 103 and 97, contemplate ere long celebrating the eightieth anniversary of their junction in the bonds of holy matrimony. Of the twenty three children born in wedlock to this aged pair, fourteen still survive, them. selves abnormally old men and women. Jusquim Mar reiro's family at the present time consists of 258 persons. including his venerable spouse and binnelf. A hundred and twenty-six grandchildren and ninets seven greatgrandchildren will attend the ceremony, which, for want of a better name, might be described as the Comresent Steel Wedding.

-Mr. John Lewis Eyre, father of the Reman Cathelic Archbullap of Gingow, and granduncle of the Lady Arundel of Wardour, has left no less a sum than £300,000 to his son, and another £200,000 to be dis posed of by the Architehop and Lord Arusalei in trustion such persons as they may appoint. This means, of course, the allocation of four hundred thousand pounds to Ro mon Catholic charitable and ecclesiastical purposes. Mr. Byre was a count of the Holy Roman Empire. Every child, male and female, of the Barons of Arundel of Wardour is here a count or counters by a special perent granted to the first buron in 1585 for services remiered a

siege of Gran in Hungary. ... There is a strange rumbling noise audite upon the Red River, Texas, and as the locality is fitty miles from any railroad it cannot be attributed to pass ing trains. The inhabitants are much excited ever it, be ring that it pressess veloanic action. It resembles the ad of a runway train, the roar of a distant waterfall and at make the meaning of the wind through a pine forest. Its range, which is not changeable, is from pertly te northwest, and it recalls the onlines sound described by Humboldt as preceding the great cardiquake of 1750 in Mexics, when the volcanic mountain of Jorulla was upheaved. Scientific investigation will probably be ordered by the State antherities

- Falkner, residing in Baltimore, did not wish to continue with his mother in his, and asked his wife to remove with him to meather dwelling. Upon her refusing to do so, he removed alone, and after the proper lupse of time brought suit for a divorce on the ground that his wife had described him and remained away for nore than three years. Under the laws of Maryland this inore than three years. I meet the laws of Maryand his sufficient ground for a diverse. The wife did not differed. A diverse has new been refused, the court hidding that the wife's confluct did not constitute the description containing that the case looked has one of collasson. "If this were described, if may substantially," a man and wife describe a diverse could agree to separate, and after three years the limited of the principle of the containing the could agree to separate, and after three years the limited of the country of the countr band, effecting descrition, could apply for a decree. That would be a state of things more fit for the atmosphere. Unit then that of Marshand."

-The importation of American salmon nto Europe is causing trouble among the distortion in some districts of Germany. They have been necessimal io supply Metz Strasburg, Brussels, and other cities to within and isoyotel the burders of the German coup with all the salmen denne-caught needed by them, pen this trade they have been dependent ties and put us with all the best appliances, saw o into the European market at a much lower trice, and riously disturbs the business of the German The composition has already reduced the ferman selution nearly upr-half. At the Assertion grain is troubling the fermers of American lard, boof, and choose are can pretective tariffs will be resorted to for anking competition in these various lines of possible at living prices.

-A case which attracted a great deal of tiblic attention litteen years age is to renget before the House of Comming is position. It is the "Edinaud's scandal name of the late 1, of Connection Visitions, Mr. Leonard Edinauds, the positioner, the hierative appelation of Cors of the P-the Crown. The grievance of which he com-not a figure or sten in his proved a county a ner a million and a half of pashe money addited or advisted seven his approximaages, remain us, and the cappropriat alone, which also are unamined, decrease gate to the sum of \$207,725. In 1805 the corn ordered that an account to taken none; a received by the partitioner, who in vain, at an incurrence extense, to chayed. He therefore now app. 200100 mose direct, demanding that the mon-be taken by the lawfol mistate, your j thoraxy viz. Mr. consistence a main and the face edited and his local constant and his local via fraid and part was fraid charges of indiversal in were legi-monde, but an 1805 the interfact. The Vice Charactler explicit, should be any time the arguments and to said half of Wr. Edwards highly a some

character trees all inquitation. NATURE

It makes does not to the analysis.
We still should thank her Control
The boil for sympathy must not be: The householder of the carry, in the And yet the secretary begin to be for the four energy terms of the carry.

The bine shade broad expense when The birds, the trees, the flowers to disaster story and thought the trees. And breathe a functions we on a part-More musical than strains from Par-

Arise, and sould repose on Nature And she wall give to three a birest (-a)